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## PALESTINE LATEST

### Terrorists Sentenced To Death

Jerusalem, Feb. 10. The British authorities ordered virtual martial law in Jerusalem, effective Thursday, and sentenced three more underground members to death after the Jewish Agency and Jewish National Council had rejected the seven-day ultimatum to help suppress violence.

The new death sentences brought an immediate threat of reprisals by the Irgun Zvai Leumi and officials believed the day's events had brought the Holy Land to the brink of a showdown between the British and the underground.

A fourth extremist, who was 17 years of age, was let off with a life sentence because of his youth. All four were captured in a search for weapons and guns when four British soldiers were dragged in retaliation for the flagging of an Irgunist.

Beginning at noon on Thursday, the 3,000 British civilians will be restricted to a security zone of two square kilometres. The city's entire population will then be restricted to four major cantons.

The restrictive measures were announced officially when Mrs Golda Meyerson, head of the Jewish Agency Political Department, refused the British ultimatum that 600,000 Jews in Palestine co-operate in suppressing underground activity by the 10,000 militant extremists.

#### AGENCY'S REFUSAL

Jerusalem, Feb. 10. The Jewish Agency for Palestine in a seven-point reply to the Palestine Government's ultimatum, dealing with terrorism expressed the conviction that any appeal to resist terrorism on the lines suggested by the Government would not only be ineffective but likely to cause harm rather than good.

Replying to a letter from the Palestine Chief Secretary, Sir Henry Gurney, dated February 3, the Jewish Agency says: "The Jewish Agency does not feel itself able to resist terrorism activities in the manner suggested in your letter. However determined to oppose terrorism it cannot make use of the resources of the Government, which is enforcing a policy regarded by the community as a breach of the fundamental law of the country."

The Jewish National Council for Palestine, which with the Jewish Agency were asked whether they would be "prepared within seven days to lend aid to the Government by co-operating with the police and armed forces in bringing to justice members of terrorist groups," in a reply to the Chief Secretary, issued simultaneously to-day with the Jewish Agency's answer, said: "The National Council find them-

(Continued on Page 4)

## Fuel Crisis: Attlee's Appeal To Country

### P. M. To Give Radio Talk

London, Feb. 10. The Prime Minister, Mr Clement Attlee, decided to go to the people in a radio talk, asking support in the fuel crisis which has shut down all but Britain's most essential industries and browned out its homes and shops for the first time since before the end of the war with Germany.

The announcement that Mr Attlee would speak to the Commons this afternoon and to the nation this evening followed an urgent Cabinet meeting this morning.—United Press.

### Co-operation Needed To Save Situation

London, Feb. 10. The Prime Minister, Mr Clement Attlee, told the House of Commons to-day that Britain's fuel crisis was so grave, the emergency could be met only by the co-operation of all parties.

To Mr Attlee's appeal, members of the Conservative opposition shouted, "Resign, resign."

Mr Attlee told the Commons that actually Britain was suffering from a chronic fuel problem rather than from an isolated crisis, arising due to severe winter weather. He said supplies were expected both by ship and by rail and further decreases in the coal reserve should be averted by Wednesday.

"If there is full co-operation by consumers in carrying out Government instructions," the Premier said, "stocks would appear sufficient and should begin to rise. If they do not show co-operation, other steps will have to be taken. Reports to-day show excellent response."

Mr Attlee said as soon as a reasonable margin of stocks had been built up at power stations, the first step must be to restore power to industry. "It is over early to forecast how soon this will be," he declared.

Mr Winston Churchill commanded and gained assent for the House to debate the fuel and power situation. Government agreed to start the debate as soon as it could be arranged.—United Press.

CHURCHILL'S TAUNTS  
London, Feb. 10. "It would be a merciful deliverance if the country's anger at the Government's expulsion from power," said Mr Winston Churchill, leader of the Opposition in to-day's debate on coal.

He predicted that the situation would get worse.

"I do not mean that this particular emergency is going to lay us low, but the country going to suffer increasingly and it will learn by suffering."

The electricity cuts were very serious in view of Britain's financial and economic position, he said. It was not just a week's loss of production but at least one month's dislocation one way or another.

In a bitter attack on Socialism, Mr Churchill said: "We are now experiencing a sample of Socialism—if you will, half-baked Socialism—in action."

"They are so busy with doctrinaire nationalisation and class war that they have no time or strength or brains for making the ordinary administrative arrangements which common prudence demands."

The brute fact is that Socialism means mismanagement and bad housekeeping, incompetence and progressive degeneration of our island life.

Referring to the difficulty mentioned during the debate of getting Poles to work in the mines, Mr Churchill said he had been responsible for the fact that 183,000 Poles and their dependants should go to Germany as part of the Army of Occupation far from the Russian or Polish frontiers. There might then have been 100,000 Englishmen at home with their families working in British industries. "But this was brushed aside by superficial and short-sighted criticism," he declared.—Reuters.

## CUP DRAW

### Charlton at Home In Sixth Round

London, Feb. 10. Draw for the sixth round of the English Football Association Cup, to be played on March 1, was made here to-day and resulted as follows: Sheffield v. Newcastle United or Leicester City.

Nottingham Forest or Middlesbrough v. Luton Town or Burnley. Charlton Athletic v. Sheffield Wednesday or Preston Northend. Liverpool v. Birmingham City.—Reuters.

#### FIXTURES

The following are the football fixtures for mid-week: Tuesday, February 11—F. A. Cup, Fifth Round replay, Burnley versus Luton, Wednesday, February 12, F. A. Cup, Fifth Round—Sheffield Wednesday versus Preston Northend. Fifth round replay—Middlesbrough versus Nottingham Forest. First Division, Aston Villa versus Blackburn, Bolton Wanderers versus Charlton Athletic, Liverpool versus Grimsby Town.

Second Division—Manchester City versus Westham United. Thursday, February 13—F. A. Cup—Fifth round replay: Leicester City versus Newcastle United.—Reuters.

## EDITORIAL

### It's Up To The Public

AT the moment, three things are crystal clear about the system which governs wholesale and retail marketing of fish in Hongkong. 1, that the government scheme has immeasurably benefited the fisherman; 2, that until deep-sea junks and trawlers are available, fresh fish will remain comparatively scarce; 3, that, despite a gentlemen's agreement, fish market retailers are charging excessive prices, and that it is still necessary to take some sort of action that will make them toe the line.

The first point is bereft of argument. So far as fishermen are concerned, the wholesale marketing scheme has succeeded even beyond the hopes and expectations of its sponsors. It has brought to the fisherman a livelihood and a social benefit superior to anything previously experienced. The second point is significant, because it helps to explain why the European housewife to-day finds her fish so expensive. Hard figures show that even 10 months after the re-occupation only one-tenth of the pre-war quantity of fresh fish is being caught. With the law of supply and demand operating, despite government supervision, this involves higher prices. The obvious answer is, get more fishing craft for deep sea fishing. But that calls for capital, of which government, judged by its budget figures, has none, and the fishermen, not much more. A loan is the remaining remedy; however, as this has been allowed for under the official scheme, it must not be laboured.

The third point is vital. It is true that since last October (when Dr Herklotz broadcast his challenging statement about retail prices) Garapa has fallen from \$3.50 to \$3.80 a catty to \$1.80 to \$2.20; that Golden Thread is now \$1.40-\$1.60 compared with \$2-\$2.40; and that Yellow Croaker sells to-day at 60 cents to \$1.20. Instead of \$2.40. But these comparisons are not due to the generosity of the fish retailers, but because of the plentifulness of these fish—which is purely seasonal. And the gentlemen's agreement to sell at a fixed maximum margin of profit is being flaunted more often than not.

One answer seems to rest in the ability of the once publicized Hongkong Co-operative Society to function. Government, not ungraciously, is loth to enter the retail competitive market, and therefore, it devolves on the public to protect itself. In this case the solution is not simple. Well established and not unimportant vested interests would be affected by the incursion of a competitor whose prime aim is to give the public fullest value for its money irrespective of profit. Wherefore, one still in, say, the Central Market could hardly hope to hold its own. A public co-operative organisation would need several stalls to make itself effective. Also, it may have to run at a loss in the early days. There are other restrictive factors, one being the difficulty of obtaining stall space because of old-established government policy of permitting licences to continue until a licensee and his family die. However, there is nothing to prevent the authorities from taking away a licence where it is being abused; for example, where a gentleman's agreement is being flagrantly broken. But in the long run, it is the public who will decide the problem of reasonable and excessive retail fish prices. There is good reason to believe that government would support any sound and fair method of achieving this solution.

### Tennis Stars' Lucky Escape

London, Feb. 10. The American professional tennis stars, Bobby Riggs, Don Budge and Alice Marble, escaped unhurt to-day when their Swedish airline Skyliner skidded off the runway on landing at Northolt Airport from Stockholm.

The plane touched down on a slippery patch, slid off the runway and became bogged in the snow. The tennis pros, who are opening a three-day exhibition series here to-morrow, were within 10 minutes of Northolt yesterday when bad weather forced the plane back to Sweden.—United Press.

## Back To The Dole

### Grim Effect Of Coal Shortage

London, Feb. 11. The dreaded dole came back to England and Wales to-day.

For the first time since the black depression days, hundreds of thousands of workers plodded through the mist and slush to employment exchanges where they waited in silent queues to sign for unemployment benefits.

A thin-faced foreman from one of the London industries said: "I never thought we would see this again." He will get the standard benefit of 24 shillings a week for himself and 18 shillings for his wife, after a three-day waiting period.

There was no light in the drab hall where the men waited for clerks at candle-lit desks to fill in their applications. There was little light except for seeping gray daylight anywhere in the 24 blacked out counties where 22,000,000 persons live.

Mostly there were confusion, inconvenience, bewilderment, irritation. "Worse than the blinking fly bombs," growled a top-hatted bank messenger when he found a teshop closed. "You voted for labour, I hope you are satisfied," said a girl behind the counter of a cigarette kiosk. "It's a Tory plot," announced a man in a bus queue. "The rich have bought up all the coal, that's what happened."

In some places, whole areas were blacked out by the pulling of a switch, essential as well as non-essential, industries found themselves without power—and protests swamped the Ministry of Fuel.

Other sectors were put on their honour to switch lights and machinery off, most shops, banks, public houses and restaurants complied, and candle flames glowed cheerily, if ineffectively, through the gloom, restoring the aspect of Victorian England.

Elevators stopped, cinemas postponed until late afternoon; dry cleaners' refused business, hair dressers turned customers away.

At Cambridge University's famous research laboratories, the atom smashing machine and giant electrical equipment capable of producing currents of well over a million volts went silent.

Public transport facilities were cut because increasing numbers of people had no reason to travel to their jobs, most London buses normally crowded to the permitted limit, were partly empty. The Southern Electric Railway took off thirty trains.—Associated Press.

### NO GREYHOUND RACING

London, Feb. 10. The Government decided to-day that electricity could not be used for greyhound racing throughout the country, which is tantamount to banning the sport.—United Press.

## 81 Bodies Recovered In Night Club Fire

Berlin, Feb. 11. Rescue squads have taken the charred bodies of 81 persons, including four British soldiers, from the ice-recovered ruins of the dance hall in Spandau.

But German Police reported last night that 91 persons who attend the tragic costume ball there on Saturday night, have been reported missing by relatives.

A large crew of workers will be sent into the ruins of the burned out dance hall to-day to sift the debris in the remainder of the building and it is expected that some additional bodies will be found. However, British authorities said they did not expect the toll to rise much higher.

A British Military Court of inquiry will convene within the next few days to consider the military aspects of the disaster. In addition to the four British soldiers killed, four others were taken to hospital with burns and a number escaped by breaking out windows.

British rescue workers were highly praised by the German press for their rescue work during the fire.—Associated Press.

## H.K. Air Crash Findings May Be Made Public

It has not yet been decided whether a coroner's inquiry will be held into the circumstances surrounding the air crash at Mount Parker more than a week ago, when the crew of four perished.

The "Telegraph" was officially informed to-day that if an inquest is conducted, it will be held in open court.

The investigation carried out last week by the Inspector of Accidents was done so under the Government Gazette, notification No. 31 of January, 1932.

The Gazette order states that in certain instances civil air accidents are notifiable to the Director of Air Services, who may order an investigation into the circumstances of the accident.

The inquiry is conducted by the Inspector of Accidents, who in Hongkong, is also the Director of Air Services, or his deputy.

The principal aim of any such investigation is to discover evidence which will enable the authorities to prevent similar accidents in the future. The inquiry is not concerned with attaching blame for past accidents.

Its interest lies in technical faults which may have caused, or contributed to, an air disaster, so that subsequently these faults may be eliminated.

The investigations are not carried out in public, and hitherto the findings have remained private.

However, under the International Civil Aviation Agreement of Chicago, 1944, where a plane crashes in a foreign territory, the government to which the plane was registered must be approached by the government carrying out the investigation to ascertain if it is willing for the findings to be made public.

If it is mutually agreed, these findings are then released.

A Hongkong government official said to-day that in the case of the Philippine Airlines Dakota crash at Mount Parker, the Philippines government was being asked whether it was willing to have the findings made public.

The official added that the investigation by the Inspector of Accidents was not a substitute for any coroner's inquiry, but that its functions were quite distinct.

## Rescue Mission's Difficult Trek

Shanghai, Feb. 10. In one of the most difficult ground rescue missions ever sent out of crashed planes, a party of about 10 men will attempt to-morrow to reach the wreckage of a C-47, believed to be the CNAC airliner number 130, which has been missing since January 25 with 16 passengers and a crew of three—over 6,000 feet up in the Kweichow mountains—100 miles south-east of Chungking.

A minimum of two days is expected to be required for the difficult trip through trackless country and up through unmarked ravines and gullies of the towering Kweichow range.

The CNAC liner disappeared 10 days ago while en route from Canton to Chungking.—Reuters.

## Sorrowful Signing Of Treaties

### YUGO-SLAVIA ADDS HER NAME

Paris, Feb. 10. The peace treaties with five of Germany's former satellite nations—Italy, Rumania, Bulgaria, Hungary and Finland—were signed here to-day at the French Foreign Office, but it was not a gay or harmonious event.

Although they penned their names to the white and red ribboned documents and bound themselves by the contents, Italy, Rumania, Bulgaria and Hungary were not sufficed with happiness, while Finland maintained grim silence.

"This is a day of sorrow for Italy," the Italian representative told Reuters after he had signed the first treaty for his country. "The document that I have just signed is not really a treaty—it is a set of conditions imposed upon Italy."

Even before the day of the ceremony had dawned Rumania, through its Foreign Minister, had voiced dissatisfaction.

"Certain obligations imposed on Rumania are excessive, others are unjust. Their execution will augment the already ponderous commitments which shackle the life of our people," he said in a note delivered to-night to the French Foreign Office.

A similar note to-day from the Bulgarian Foreign Minister said: "The clauses of the treaty are difficult for our people. We hope the means will be found to ameliorate the unjust destiny which weighs heavily over the future of our country."

A HEAVY HEART  
In the Hungarian note its Foreign Minister said: "The people of Hungary watch the signing of the treaty with a heavy heart, not only because it contains grave decisions from the economic point of view but also because certain problems have not been resolved."

Even on the Allied side the atmosphere was tinged with a degree of dissatisfaction.

Greece, concurrent with the opening of the ceremony, delivered a note to the French Foreign Office expressing certain protests against clauses in the treaties she was called on to sign.

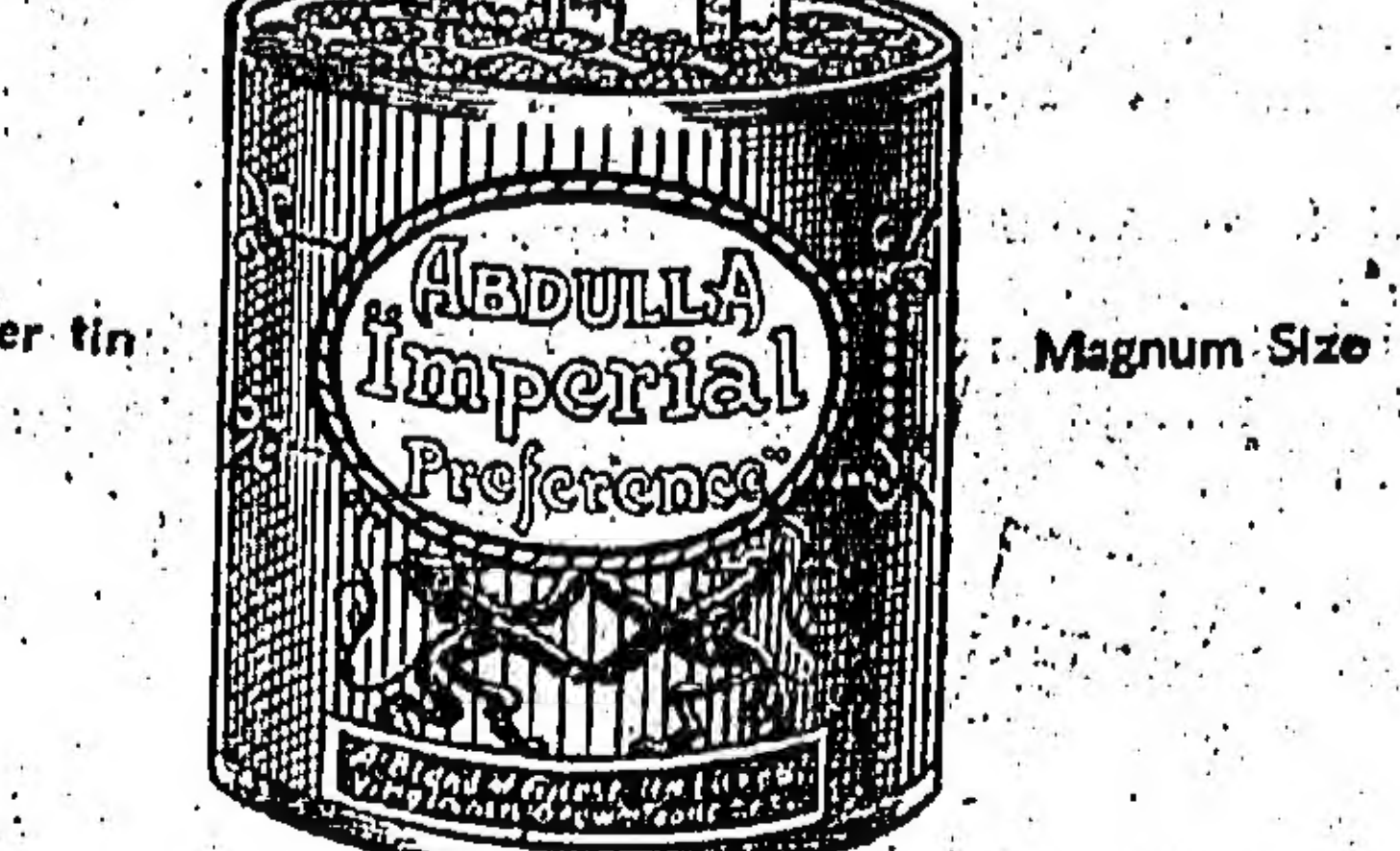
At the last minute Yugo-Slavia contradicted the strong rumours that she would not sign the treaty with Italy, but in a statement later, the Foreign Minister, Dr. Stanov Simitch, said: "Signature to the Italian peace treaty does not mean that Yugo-Slavia gives up her claims to territories that ethnically are part of our country."

Apart from the proceedings themselves, which were conducted with businesslike formality, the ceremony had a considerable amount of colour: "HOLLYWOOD TOUCH."

The whole scene was given a cinema-like touch by photographers with their powerful spotlights beaming down on the table in the "Clock" room of the Foreign Office, around (Continued on Page 4)

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# 300,000 TONS OF COAL VANISH WITHOUT TRACE

By "sheebling", desertion and other forms of blackmail the Germans slow up production in the British-controlled Ruhr  
By SEFTON DELMAR

SCHIEBER, pronounced shee-ber, is the word Germans use for profiteer and racketeer. It means "one who shoves or shunts," and had its origin during the first world war.

Certain citizens discovered then that it was profitable to have trucks containing scarce commodities detached from the goods train taking them to the front or the war factories, shunted into a lonely siding, there to be sold to a customer with a more economic use for them than war.

There was comparatively little "sheebling" (if you will allow the word) during the second world war. The Germans had discovered that a restrictive monopolistic economy only functions effectively with a Gestapo to watch over the citizens in their less Socialist moments.

## Where's it gone?

BUT since the end of the war and the disappearance of the Gestapo "sheebling" has burst into full flower once more. In fact, Germans consider it as patriotic as the French considered black marketeering during the German occupation of France. For are they not depriving the enemy of the fruits of his exploitation?

Ruhr coal is one of the Schieber's favourite commodities. A German official confessed to me that hardly a coal train arrives at its destination to-day without a truck being "lost" or mysteriously "unloaded."

And the "sheebling" starts right at the pithead. British officials of the North German Coal Control are at this moment conducting a painful inquiry into the disappearance of 300,000 tons of coal which has vanished without a trace during

two months—100,000 tons in October, 200,000 tons in November. In this case the coal was found to be missing after a careful investigation of the records of production and distribution.

## Off the records

BUT I am told that coal is being produced in the Ruhr which never appears in the Ruhr at all, is never mined, but goes straight into the black market from the mine. It follows the road of the Deputat Coal, the name for the coal which Ruhr miners—like miners elsewhere—receive to use in their domestic hearths.

In the Ruhr—as in France—the miners are selling their Deputat Coal in the black market. With the tacit connivance of the authorities the miners' works council have arranged a kind of collective black marketing scheme. Each man gives up a portion of his Deputat Coal, which the works council (with the aid of a Schieber) barter against consumer goods.

I heard of a case where the miners had sent their coal to a cigar factory, which had sent them cigars in exchange. It was an excellent bargain. Miners who did not want to smoke all their cigars bartered them on the black market for food—a loaf of bread for one cigar, a half-pound of butter for five.

## British helpless

THIS black market barter of the Deputat Coal would be harmless, and perhaps even beneficial in providing incentive to increased production, if it were confined to genuine Deputat Coal.

But this is only a part of it. Other stocks of coal not recorded in the production figures of the mines are constantly being added with the connivance of the miners and officials concerned.

There are no German owners who can protect. The functions of the owner have been taken over by the British, and it is a patriotic duty to cheat the British. There is little the British can do about it. For we are not sitting in the mines as the French are in the Saar, where for every five German managers and engineers there are two Frenchmen.

We control the Ruhr mines from outside—from the Villa Hugel, the huge Lyons Corner House-like palace from which the Krupps ruled their empire.

"We should require 400 officers to work the Ruhr on the Saar system," said Mr Collins, the British production chief, "and we have 80. Each one of those 400 would have to be a first-rate engineer. Where are we to get them from at a time when every man is needed for the mines in Britain?"

As in the field of production and distribution, so it is in the field of labour control and the recruiting of miners.

The Ruhr mines are 100,000 miners under strength. Orders have been given to the German labour offices to recruit men urgently. They have been told that the mines are to have priority over all other industries, and if a man is able-bodied and not already engaged in some essential job he is to be directed to the Ruhr mines. The War Office in Britain has decreed that prisoners who volunteer for mining are to be given priority on their release.

## Report on the American Front

# Money again means something

ALL of a sudden I find that everyone is becoming terribly interested in my dollar. And up till recently no one seemed to care whether they could prize it away from me or not. In America money didn't mean much any more unless you had very little of it.

But now I—and everyone else living in this fantastic land—am confronted with tempting lures for my dollar. Everywhere I go I am met by signs, strange, wonderful and heart-warming, that I as a consumer am coming back into my own at last.

The little shop around the corner announces a sacrifice sale of nylons, cut from 10s. a pair to about 6s. 11d. My newspaper tells me that I can

buy luggage 40 per cent. cheaper. The big, expensive furrier says the mink coat that would have cost me £4,000 a few weeks ago is now mine for only £2,500, and there's a note of desperation about the way he says it.

BY C. V. R. THOMPSON

I go into a haberdashery's to buy "wash" and I put "wash" in my basket. I'd possibly like some white shirts at a price not much higher than pre-war.

My wife tells me that some women's clothes are down nearly a half, and that their fur coats and white sales are sensational.

Hotels are now soliciting business from me. And I find that after all it is possible for a head waiter to smile.

WE cannot help asking ourselves if all this means that that old ogre H.C.L. which is what we've called the High Cost of Living—is preparing to leave us. Will it last? Americans are asking. And if it does, they add a little anxiously, will it go too far like it did last time and become a depression?

Well, it's not much good going to Washington for the answer. The Washington experts haven't too good a reputation for prophecy in that direction. And, determined not to be caught again, they are juggling around a bit with well-turned phrases such as "period of adjustment" and "inventory shake-down."

But I've been talking to some business men in New York who make or lose their all by judging which way things are going. And what they tell me is this:

The sellers' market is nearly over. Except, that is, in housing, a few industrial products like refrigerators, and—cars. And even in cars the bottom is now beginning to drop out of the second-hand car market. Prices for ten-year-old cars have dropped exactly 50 per cent.

From now on it's a buyers' market. That means that something called consumer resistance is being encountered when prices are exorbitant or goods are shoddy. It also means that competition is coming back, and competition means price-cutting, which has already arrived with liquor and furs, and will spread to other lines the more they are hit. Others like me, hang on to that dollar of ours.

THESE hard business men don't expect all this to bring about a slump, all being well. And all being well means no more strikes tying up whole industries and whole cities, and no more panic buying in fear of such strikes and such tie-ups.

They think they will be able to keep prices low enough to lure our dollars without cutting wages and without losing money themselves. This they hope to achieve by cutting production costs with increased efficiency and distributing their finished products more expertly.

After all, they point out, people aren't going to stop buying altogether as long as they know they are getting something for their money.

With half the incomes in America now in the £500 to £1,200 a year bracket, these business men feel it is now up to them to persuade them that they can get something for their money.

And so the salesman, forgotten man of the last four years, is rapidly becoming the key man again. And restaurants are giving their waiters courses in politeness and manners.

WITH all this, of course, America isn't going to become the cheapest place in the world to live in. Buyers are still paying good wholesale prices for spring goods. Food will be cheaper, but only a few points cheaper except in butter and later in beef.

But the punk has been passed. To-day the American faith in goods daily being restored in the old adage, that prices which go up must some time come down.

So the German Labour Office directs, the War Office releases, and on paper the machine seems to be working smoothly. It looks as though Mr Collins ought to be getting his 100,000 recruits fairly easily.

But look into the figures and you find that though nearly 50,000 men were recruited to the mines during the last ten months, the actual increase in strength has amounted to only 22,000.

"Wastage" accounts for the difference. And most of this wastage is plain desertion.

The German recruit is brought to the mine. He draws his kit—stout miners' boots (some of them from British stocks), jacket and trousers, underwear, shirt, kerchief, hat, and probably a British blanket or two and a pair of basin for washing in.

He does a bit of his training, goes down the pit a couple of times, decides "this is no life for me," sells his outfit—which on the black market is worth easily ten times the price he gave for it—and hops it.

Of 4,716 miners who ceased work in October more than half 2,477 to be exact—left under breach of contract. They deserted.

## Police don't help

TECHNICALLY, this is an offence, under military government law, punishable with imprisonment. But what with the delay before the mines have reported the man's departure and the lack of zeal shown by the German police in chasing a fellow-German who is guilty of nothing worse in their eyes than a reluctance to work for the British—the deserter has either got himself another job or is working the black market. And it is no use chivvying the German police. They have always got the perfect explanation why they cannot find him. "We understand," they say with a creak of the heels, "the man has gone across the border into the Russian zone."

And so it goes on, one shortage causing another.

Is there any solution? When I first saw the mines of Northern France I was impressed that here were old, worn-out mines being worked with 47 per cent. more manpower than before the war and producing only eight per cent. more coal. One-fifth of the underground miners were unwilling workers. They were German prisoners forced into the mines.

How much better these men would work, I thought, if they were sent home to Germany to work on the more productive coal seams of the Ruhr.

But when I saw the Ruhr conditions I changed my mind. Under the present direction these prisoners would merely run away.

Can we change the form of our administration?

We can and we shall have to. We cannot adopt the direct methods of control employed by the French in the Saar because we have not the men. We cannot adopt the Russian technique of "You will produce such and such a tonnage or you will go to Siberia." We have no Siberia.

## Pay the Blackmail

SO we must mobilise the self-interest of the Germans. We must pay the blackmail they have been playing for with their go-slow policy and let them work for themselves. They will want to export the Ruhr coal then to pay for their food, and the world will get more of the coal it needs.

I believe that if this is done the recovery of German industry will be of a rapidity undreamt of amid the devastation to-day.

Will that be a danger?

Not if we—

1. Keep an occupying army in Germany.

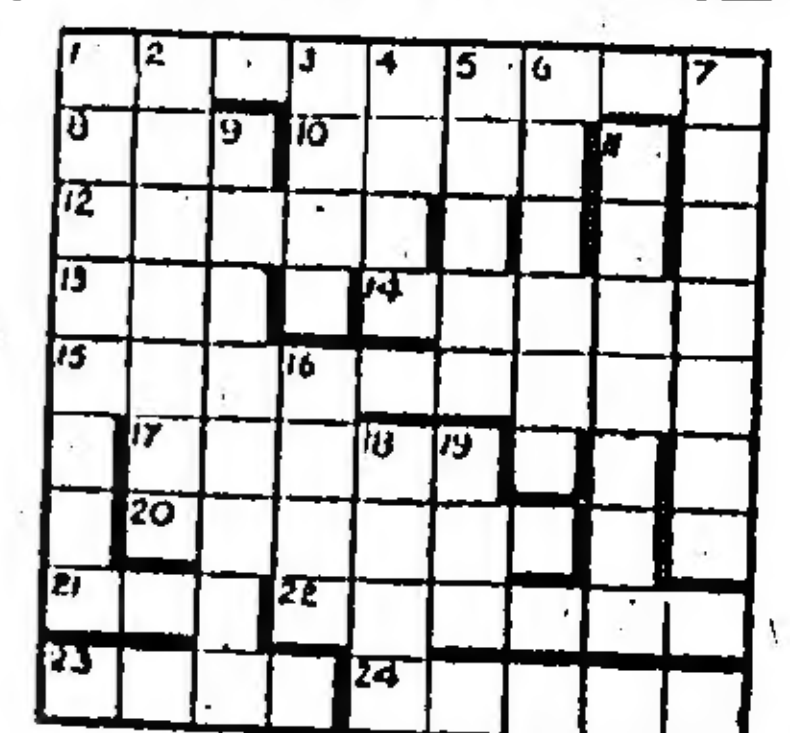
2. Strengthen our counter-intelligence network and police force (public safety) in Germany.

3. Abolish altogether our costly military government administration, which is duplicating services the Germans must and want to perform for themselves.

That is what I hope we shall do. But I shall only believe it when I see it.

Coal is not the only racket in the Ruhr.

## CROSSWORD



- Across
- Enter by way of a pent tree. (9)
  - The knock of the grape-vine. (3)
  - Somebody called a dupe. (4)
  - You got it from a sarcastic person. (3)
  - The start of a seventh part of a week. (3)
  - The end and the lagoon, etc. mixed up. (9)
  - Nothing to do with a lunatic. Just a portcullis. (6)
  - Sound a doubt about whom the fur belongs to. (9)
  - Easy. (3)
  - You might say that he liked hot music. (4)
  - Accused in song as the root of evil. (5)
- Down
- Just the one to make (ton) price. (6)
  - Admitting the difference each are a dupe. (3-4)
  - A neat mountain. (4)
  - Nothing (4) than a European capital will suit him. (6)
  - No fear for this man. (6)
  - Army formation. (6)
  - One who potters about. (8)
  - Leads. (7)
  - Mother is returning to this country. (4)
  - Terminus. (3)

## According To Culbertson

(Copyright, 1947, by Ely Culbertson)

A defender was too "honest" with his signals in to-day's deal.

North-South vulnerable.

North	West	East
♦ 10 5 2	♦ 7 4 3	♦ 7 4 3
♦ 10 7	♦ 8	♦ 10 9 8 6
♦ A K 5 4 3	♦ J 10 9 8 6	♦ K 10 6 3
♦ A J 7		

South

♦ A	♦ A K Q J 9 8 4	♦ Q 2	♦ Q 9 8
-----	-----------------	-------	---------

The bidding:

North	West	East
1 diamond	Pass	2 spades
2 hearts	Pass	3 hearts
3 hearts	Pass	4 hearts

North's free three-diamond bid was out of order. After that call, and after South's subsequent discovery of two aces in North's hand, the grand slam in hearts was apparently a safe bid. As it happened, on a spade opening lead and with anything like a fair break in diamonds, the contract would have been a laydown, but due to the actual diamond break and the offside

position of the king of clubs, it was anything but that!

West opened the spade king, South drew three rounds of trumps, and carefully observed East's emphatic club-ten discard. The only thing that could break a contract was a very bad diamond distribution, and the club king offside, but North, knowing his right-hand neighbour, was quite ready to believe the club message and he resolved to do what he could against the bad diamond break too, if it turned up.

Declarer cashed every trump except one, and carefully discarded clubs and spades from dummy, blanking the club ace to keep the diamond suit intact. Now, with one trump and his original five minor-suit cards left in his own hand, he had East "spotted." If East let go his one diamond, South could establish the thirteenth trick in dummy's suit. Sensing that, East blanked the club king—but to no avail. Declarer tested the diamonds by leading the queen and deuce, but when West showed out, South cashed the ace of clubs, then did not even need the third diamond trick.

If East had not signalled in clubs, declarer probably would have fallen back on a simple club finesse, rather than the difficult trump squeeze that he actually executed.

NANCY Eenle, Meenle—

EATS  
MMM--- DAT WAS A GOOD LUNCH  
WHY, SLUGGO--- I THOUGHT NANCY WAS HAVING LUNCH WITH YOU  
OH, SHE DID, MISS RITZ  
BUT IT TAKES HER QUITE A WHILE TO CHOOSE A DESSERT

WHY, SLUGGO--- I THOUGHT NANCY WAS HAVING LUNCH WITH YOU  
OH, SHE DID, MISS RITZ  
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OH, SHE DID, MISS RITZ  
BUT IT TAKES HER QUITE A WHILE TO CHOOSE A DESSERT

When You Feel Tired and Restless take Elliotts Nerve and Brain Tonic On Sale at All Dispensaries



# Women

This Space Every Day

## BEAUTY ARTS

By LOIS LEEDS



Posed by Martha Vickers for Lois Leeds.

### LIP LOVELINESS!

Here are some rules for Lip Loveliness.

Always carry in your bag the same shade of lipstick that you use when making up at home. Different shades do not blend together. For instance, if you use a Blue-Red lipstick at home and carry a Yellow-Red lipstick in your bag for retouching, your lips will take on a strange hue! So buy two lipsticks of the same shade.

For very dry lips use a white pomade lipstick under your regular Red lipstick.

If you choose lipsticks in fashion-right shades, take along samples of your materials to your salesgirl. Let her help you in the selection of shades.

Study the shape of your mouth. If your lips are thin, learn to relax the mouth and learn to smile!

Always remove excess lipstick by pressing a folded tissue against the lips.

Outline your mouth with a lipstick brush, tipped with lipstick. Then brush in your solid colour with little overlapping, up and down strokes.

Clean your lipstick brush with cleaning fluid. A clean brush makes a clean line.

A drop of perfume "sets" your lipstick. A little powder, pressed over your lipsticked mouth, makes a very pretty finish.

The older the woman the softer should be the outline of her mouth. If the lips are thin or "pursed," widen the lips by brushing the colour beyond the natural line.

For a young mouth and a ripe, lush look, apply a drop of oil on the lips after applying your lipstick.

### VIRGINIA



—found this—at a London dress shop.

Square, wide shoulders in a loud and cheerful red plaid, ornamented by a plaid shoulder bag, crowned with a halo hat of self material and worn over a bottle green afternoon dress.

### Minute Make-up by GABRIELLE



Use a cameo inspiration for that picture look! Blend on a foundation, creamy in colour and texture. Use a generous amount. Absorb the surplus with a tissue. Use a cream coloured face powder and the faintest tint of rouge. Use a Rose-Red lipstick and a colourless cream on the eyelids. Wear a Black velvet ribbon around your neck. Finish with a jewel pendant. Dramatic!

### SIDE GLANCES

By Galbraith



Here she comes again to spring her joke about how she used to go to the bank on payday but now she never gets past the butcher shop!

## Nazis Tried X-Ray Mass Sterilisation

Nazi doctors conducted wartime experiments to find out how to accomplish mass sterilisation without the victim's knowledge, and even tried X-raying unsuspecting men and women while they were filling out governmental forms, reports the American Medical Association.

In a review of the findings of a special mission which investigated German medical experiments, the AMA Journal said the experiments "haunted the laws of mankind and medicine."

The experiments and "barbarities" of the 23 Nazi physicians who were tried recently in Nuremberg "were contrary to the laws of humanity and the ethical practices of the medical profession which have prevailed for more than 20 centuries," the Journal said.

It also indicted German medical organizations for failing "to express in any manner their disapproval of these widely-known experiments."

An AMA representative, Dr. A. C. Ivy of the University of Illinois, was a member of the mission which investigated "war crimes of a medical nature."

The mission's report to the U.S. government revealed that non-experimental crimes of the Nazis included:

Mass killings of persons about to die from disease, malnutrition, and old age; poor workers placed on a hunger diet and then killed when they were weakened from malnutrition; mass killings to make room in overcrowded concentration camps and prisons; and hundreds of thousands of gypsies, Poles and Russians killed by exposure to fumes of potassium cyanide and by injection of various drugs.

### Skeletons for Museum

"One series of murders was done to provide skeletons for an anthropological museum," the Journal said.

It reported an experiment in which young women were forced to lie next to frozen men in an attempt to revive them.

All experiments involving brutality, torture and murder "were done without any basis in any laws of Germany or of the Hague Convention," the Journal said, adding that certain Nazi doctors performed experiments on human subjects without their consent.

Dr. Ivy's report to the Secretary of War listed 15 types of experiments, which included studies made to ascertain "how a population could be sterilized without their knowledge so that sterilization could be accomplished without the fact becoming available for propaganda by the enemies of the Reich."

"Castration by ordinary methods was too open," the Journal said.

"One method under study was to place the dried juice of a plant in the food of the population."

X-ray Castration

"Another method under study was to expose men and women to a castration dose of X-rays while they were filling out governmental forms. A third method consisted in injecting the cavity of the uterus with a sterilizing agent during the course of a routine physical examination of the women of the population."

"Even the number of women that could be sterilized in one day by one assistant was estimated."

The Nazis also studied transplantation of tissues of various types, the Journal said.

"Attempts were made to transplant lungs and other organs which animal experimentation has shown to be impracticable."

"In one instance a piece of 'hair-growing skin' was transplanted to the nose of a Jewess."

The Journal said "the inhumanity of these German physicians has stirred horror and disgust among physicians of every other nation of the world."

"From no other medical profession has there come evidence of anything resembling these sadistic procedures perpetrated in the name of science and camouflaged by a mask of research," the Journal said.

"United Press."

"United Press."

"United Press."

"United Press."

"United Press."

"United Press."

"United Press."

"United Press."

"United Press."

"United Press."

"United Press."

"United Press."

## TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL

### INITIAL MEETING NEXT MONTH

The future of 300,000,000 dependent people hangs in the balance when the United Nations Trusteeship Council, last and newest organ constituted by the General Assembly, holds its initial meeting in New York on March 26.

They will look hopefully to the Council for the fulfillment of their aspirations towards political independence, economic management and social progress. They will regard the outcome of this meeting as a yardstick by which to gauge their hopes for the attainment of these objectives. For the United Nations trusteeship system sets certain standards by which non-self-governing territories, brought under United Nations trusteeship, may be administered.

More directly affected by the outcome of this meeting are the 15,000,000 inhabitants in the eight trust territories now placed under the United Nations trusteeship system.

The territories are the Australian-administered portion of New Guinea; Ruanda Urundi, under Belgian administration; both the French and British portions of Togoland and the Cameroons; Tanganyika, under British administration; and Western Samoa, administered by New Zealand.

At this meeting, the Council will have to decide how it will exercise its functions to promote the political, economic, social and educational advancement of the 15,000,000 in the eight territories.

According to the Charter, each member of the Council shall have one vote, and decisions of the Council shall be made by a majority of the members present and voting. Consequently, the Big Five's veto will not affect any decisions which the Council takes.

In view of the many problems yet to be ironed out, the Council is expected to reconvene later during the year.—Central News.

## Corvettes For New Irish Navy

With recruiting for the new Irish Navy in full swing, the Irish Department of Defence has purchased from Britain at a cost of about £250,000 the three corvettes, Borage, Oxlip and Bellwort. More craft are to be purchased later.

The three vessels, now being reconditioned at Devonport, England, will be renamed Macha, Maeve and Cliona—the names of three ancient Irish queens.

The British Navy is lending technicians to train Irish sailors in the use of equipment not hitherto available to the Irish service. Each of the corvettes is fitted with four-inch, two-pounder and Oerlikon guns, with minesweeping and depth charge equipment and the latest radar, radio and radio devices. Each carries a complement of five officers and 48 sailors.

An American with an Irish mother, Commander H. J. A. S. Jerome, D. S. O., of the Royal Navy, is expected to be appointed director of the naval service. Commander Jerome has had a distinguished career of some years in the Royal Navy and also served in the Royal South African Navy, which he helped to organize.—Associated Press.

## Banned Jews Back Again In Germany

Members of the Jewish Brigade expelled from the British zone for smuggling Eastern Jews into Germany are returning to Germany as American welfare workers.

With the assistance of the American Joint Distribution Committee, they are working alongside UNRRA officials in passing Jews westward from Russia and Poland.

Revealing this, British Intelligence officers said that about 20,000 Jews were in transit camps in the British Zone, and 120,000 in the American Zone.

It was also discovered that a large transit camp in Belsen was daily drawing 4,000 more refugees than the official strength entitled it, presumably for illicit personnel.

## Japanese Have Korean Problem

By RUSSEL BRINES

Associated Press Correspondent

Japan, which used to boast of her racial unity, had no serious minority problems in her homeland before or during the war.

The terroristic police made certain there were none through their handling of imported slave labourers, mostly Koreans, plus some Chinese.

Now the problem of Koreans in Japan—and their increasingly tense relations with the Japanese—has grown serious enough to produce an official statement from an Occupation Headquarters spokesman.

The anonymous spokesman says that occupation policy is to "accord the Koreans treatment as a liberal people and to do everything possible for their welfare."

Koreans are assured fair trials in Japanese courts in criminal cases through a review of their sentences by occupation authorities. The same method is followed with all third party nationals.

On the other hand, Koreans are not given immunity from Japanese laws, the spokesman commenting that this would amount to extrajudiciality.

### 600,000 Remaining

There are now about 600,000 Koreans in Japan. Some 75,000 of these requested repatriation before the programme ended on December 15, but the remainder presumably have elected to remain. Of 833,000 who have been repatriated, 14,000 have re-entered Japan illegally and have been repatriated a second time.

The occupation spokesman's statement that the Koreans have been neither favoured nor forgotten is evidently aimed at answering both sides in the current situation and to indicate to the Japanese that they must work out the problem of this vocal minority.

Koreans consistently have opposed the present Yoshida Government. The Japanese, on the other hand, complain with some basis that Koreans are gaining control of the black market.

## Crime Ring Run By Bobbysoxers

Police off Denver, Nevada, recently arrested 20 boys and girls in a round-up of a "teen age crime ring, which allegedly committed 200 systematic robberies and car thefts in between illicit drinking and marijuana sales."

The authorities estimate that the gang has stolen nearly \$2,000 in the past four months.

The gang, which includes four 14-years-old bobbysoxers, met in empty buildings and on street corners to map operations and even, according to the police, divided the city into districts, with strict rules to prevent poaching.

Members of the gang have boasted of drinking parties in stolen cars. They said they sometimes took three in one night.

An unidentified man is being sought for peddling marijuana to the gang.

## GLEANING BEHIND THE REAPERS

Gleaning behind the reapers, as in the Biblical story of Ruth, is still legal in England.

"The public has a perfect right to go gleaning when sheaves are not left stacked in the fields," Justice of the Peace Alwyn ruled in the Chichester juvenile court in acquitting two boys accused of picking up ears of heads of wheat in a farmer's field.

Alwyn, himself a farmer, added: "When a farmer wants to rake his field, he leaves two sheaves standing, which is another way of saying 'step off the grass'."—Associated Press.

### DUMB BELLS

WOULD YOU CARE TO SEE THE NEW FEATURE, "LITTLE RED RIDING HOOD?" NO, I DON'T WANT TO SEE ANY PICTURE SHOWING SCARLET WOMEN.



## CENTRAL THEATRE

5 SHOWS DAILY  
At 12.30, 2.30, 5.15, 7.15 & 9.15 P.M.



COMMENCING TO-MORROW



SHOWING TO-DAY

QUEEN'S

At 2.30, 5.15, 7.15 & 9.15 p.m.

A BEAUTIFUL WOMAN—YET DANGEROUS!

Shirley Dangerous!

EDWARD SMALL Presents

GEORGE BRENT

ILONA MASSEY

INTERNATIONAL

Lady

Released thru UNITED ARTISTS

SHOWING TO-DAY

CATHAY

At 2.30, 5.15, 7.15 & 9.15 p.m.

Tyrone Maureen

POWER • O'HARA in the

"BLACK SWAN"

with Thomas MITCHELL • George SANDERS

A 20th Century-Fox Picture

TO-MORROW

WILLIAM POWELL • MYRNA LOY in

"THE THIN MAN GOES HOME"

An M-G-M Picture.

SHOWING

MAJESTIC

At 2.30, 5.20, 7.20 & 9.20 p.m.

GORGEOUS SPECTACLE! SONG HITS! FUN!

Red SKELTON • Eleanor POWELL

"I DOOD IT"

A Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Picture

COMING! "THRILL OF A ROMANCE"

NOTICE

PERSONAL

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE

A Series of First Aid Lectures

will be given by Dr. J. B. Mackie

at the Brigade Headquarters, 3

1st Hong Road, commencing

Thursday, February 13, from 6 to

7 p.m.

All interested are invited to attend. First Aid Text Books will be on sale.

TEACHING GERMAN ROAD SENSE

A road safety campaign has been

launched in the British Zone of Ger-

many by the RAF. A mobile team

headed by an RAF Sergeant, is to

tour the Zone giving lectures on the

practical application of the English

highway code to both Service and

German drivers employed by the

British Air Forces of Occupation.



# Rice Production In Far East Increased

Washington, Feb. 10.

The Agriculture Department reported to-day that the world rice crop for 1946-47 was estimated at 7,100,000,000 bushels, which is four percent below previous harvests although 11 percent above last year's short crop of 6,400,000,000 bushels.

The Agriculture Department said the largest production gain was in the Far East, and added: "Substantial increases in China, India and Japan should improve the food shortages in these countries, which are the world's largest producers as well as normally the heaviest importers."

## PLEA FOR BURMA HILL TRIBES

London, Feb. 10. In a letter to the Daily Telegraph to-day, Mr. Jeffrey Lockett, who commanded a Karen force in the Burma campaign, expresses misgivings regarding the British Government's policy on the future of Burma.

He writes: "By far the most serious question which we have got to face is the future status of the hill tribes, comprised of Chins, Kachins and Karens, whose courage and loyalty to our cause cannot be measured unless one was actually there."

"A large proportion of these loyal tribesmen left their families and homes behind under Japanese occupation and domination in order to join the Burma Rifles, reforming in India, in order to guide and help us to reconquer Burma."

"They have never seen eye to eye with the Burmans, and when in 1945 I commanded a force of over 400 Karen levies on Japanese lines of communication, their head men continually impressed upon me that their one desire was to remain under British rule."

"If the bureaucrats who have never stirred beyond the precincts of their Whitehall offices forget the interests and wishes of these people, who number several millions, it will be one more stain on the Government's empire policy."—Reuter.

## RUSSIA AND CHINA

New York, Feb. 10.

The Scripps-Howard correspondent, William H. Newton, in a dispatch from Shanghai, said to-day that Russia is taking the advantage of China's tottering economy to press its advantage on all fronts.

The dispatch said Russia has more than twice the number of troops on Chinese soil than all other foreign powers combined yet Russia propaganda directed attention to the U.S. Marines and made their presence in China a constant source of agitation.

He said the withdrawal of U.S. troops and mediation "leaves Russia in complete military, political and economic control in those areas of China which are richest in natural resources."

He charged that Communist forces in Shantung province are known to be receiving reinforcements and supplies through Chefoo port from Chinese Communists in the Dairen area which is under Soviet control.—United Press.

## Portugal's New Envoy

Nanking, Feb. 10. The new Portuguese Minister to China, Senhor Ferreira da Fonseca, will arrive in China on Wednesday or Thursday, Foreign Ministry sources stated to-day.

Senhor Fonseca left Washington en route to Shanghai by air on February 9.

The same sources said that the departure of Mr. K. P. S. Menon, first Indian Ambassador to China, has been delayed through illness.

Mr. Menon was originally scheduled to arrive here on February 11, but will not now depart from India until February 10.—Reuter.

## DEPORTATIONS PROTEST

London, Feb. 10.

The British Government has made strong representations to the Greek Government concerning the deportations of Greek women and children and old people on the orders of the Security Committee, concerning which a question was addressed to the British Foreign Secretary by the Communist member, Mr. Piratin, in the House of Commons to-day.

Mr. Piratin suggested that the women and children had been deported to the islands because they happened to be relatives of people not in particular friendship with the Government.

The Minister of State, Mr. Hector McNelly, replying, said he could not accept without evidence the facts Mr. Piratin alleged.—Reuter.

## NEW MINISTER OF EDUCATION

London, Feb. 10.

The Minister of Works, Mr. George Tomlinson, was appointed Minister of Education to-night to succeed the late Miss Ellen Wilkinson and will become a member of the Cabinet, No. 10 Downing Street announced.

Mr. Charles William Kay, Parliamentary Secretary to the Health Minister, was named Minister of Works.—United Press.

## In Cambodia

# Elephant Captures Spotlight

By DOON CAMPBELL, Reuter's Correspondent

Phnom-Penh, Cambodia, Feb. 8.

A baby white elephant, powdering himself with dust in the Royal corral, after being announced and received into the palace of the reigning monarch—23-year-old King Norodom Sihanouk—has meant more to the 2,000,000 Cambodians than any outside news of the French-Viet Nam conflict or the atomic bomb.

Nobody in Phnom-Penh, capital of this French southern Indo-Chinese protectorate of Cambodia, is sure of the date of the announcement of the last sacred white elephant. Some say 200 years and some 20.

The white elephant—actually a pink albino—is only found in Indo-China every 30 or 40 years.

Yesterday was a national holiday as the elephant was "fatigued" after the ceremony of announcing, which was carried out with all the pomp and pageantry of the ancient East.

Masked Cambodian dancers, clowns in traditional native costumes, detachments of Royal Cambodian Guards, bands and warriors with spears and shields paraded before the King on his day near the royal dancing hall.

There followed a bullock race, a water buffalo race and lastly an elephant race each ridden by two jockeys, one in front and one astern.

## GREAT GOOD OMEN

In the corral, the announcing began with an invitation to the gods by the court astrologer, followed by a song from the royal elephant attendants, accompanied by life music.

After reading out the eight-year-old white elephant's honorable titles, the court archivist passed three pieces of sugar cane to the King, who fed them to the sacred animal.

Then tapping its forehead three times the King whispered advice in the elephant's ear while 20 yellow-robed Buddhist priests offered up prayers.

The ceremony is regarded as a great good omen for the country, following so soon after the handing back by Siam of Cambodia's northern provinces ceded during the war.

Phnom-Penh, with its thousands of Buddhist pagodas, towers and temples, is one of the model cities of Indo-China. The song of birds and exotic music is the only thing that disturbs the peace in the city, which has no curfew for its 100,000 Cambodian, Chinese, Indian and French inhabitants.

## Negro's Appeal Rejected

Washington, Feb. 10.

The Supreme Court turned down the plea of Willie Francis, 18-year-old negro, for a new hearing in his fight to escape a second trip to Louisiana's electric chair.

The Court vacated the order issued last June 10 staying the scheduled execution.

The decision wiped out Francis' last hope of escaping execution by Supreme Court action. The youth survived a first electrocution attempt last May when the death chair failed to work.—United Press.

## NEW ANAESTHETIC

London.

British doctors have been told that a newly-developed chemical—Myanesis—promises to add new safety factors to anaesthesia in difficult surgical cases.

Myanesis is used in addition to other anaesthetics to obtain complete relaxation of the muscles. It is used in a fashion similar to the South American curare.

He warned, however, that it still is an experimental drug needing study in "tens of thousands" of cases.

Writing in the medical monthly, The Lancet, Dr. Barnett Mallison said that, from preliminary experiments, myanesis "appears to have well-marked advantages over curare."—Associated Press.

## POWER SHUT-DOWN LOWERS STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES

London, Feb. 11.

Industrial share prices broke one to three shillings yesterday as Britain's paralysing power shutdown began.

## Rumoured Rice Shipments From Korea

Seoul, Feb. 10.

The United States military governor, Maj-Gen Archer L. Lerch, to-day requested the interim Legislative Assembly "to make immediate and thorough investigation" of persistent rumours that rice is being shipped from Korea to Japan, America and other countries.

Maj-Gen Lerch, in a letter to President of the Assembly, Dr. Kim Ki-duk, said in part: "While I know these rumours are utterly false and that they are being broadcast only to hamper the collection of rice, nevertheless a great many Koreans, I am told, are placing credence in the report. As a result they are reluctant to meet their rice quotas since they fear that the produce of their labour will not be used to feed non-farming Koreans."

The letter added that any illegal smugglers disclosed by the investigation will be prosecuted to the fullest extent of the law.—United Press.

## Royal Family Cross The Line

Mainbrace Spliced

London, Feb. 10. The Royal Family escaped the traditional dousing upon crossing the Equator aboard the Vanguard to-day, but an unscheduled fall on the King's part brought a round of drinks, the Exchange Telegraph reported to-night from the battleship.

Striding forward to greet King Neptune, the King tripped over an enormous hawser and quickly demanded, "What's this?"

The Captain replied, "That's the mainbrace." Whereupon King George said, "Well, splice it," using the traditional naval phrase calling for a lot of rum.

The King and Queen, who had crossed the Line before, received perpetual equatorial season tickets, while the two princesses had their noses liberally powdered. In addition, the Princesses were given what they thought were soap pills, which turned out to be candied cherries.

Only the King's Equerries and the Exchange Telegraph correspondent went through the mill of a food dousing and special lathering and hair wash from Neptune's barber.—United Press.

## Must Employ Egyptians

Cairo, Feb. 10.

The Egyptian Chamber of Deputies today approved a bill which provides that 75 percent of the salaried employees of any foreign company established in Egypt must be Egyptian, and their salaries 65 percent of the total amount paid.

Ninety percent of the labourers employed must be Egyptian, with their wages representing 80 percent of the total.

The bill also provides that 40 percent of boards of directors must be Egyptian, with a minimum of three Egyptians.

Foreign companies are given two years in which to carry out the terms of the bill.—Associated Press.

## LARGE WHEAT CARGOES

San Francisco, Feb. 10.

The Pacific American Steamship Association to-day said that American ships carried enough wheat to Japan and Korea to supply every inhabitant of the United States zones occupation with 10 loaves of bread.

The Association said privately-owned and Maritime Commission vessels carried 323,000 long tons of wheat from West Coast ports.—United Press.

## PUBLIC TAKEN BY SURPRISE

London, Feb. 10.

A raise in public transport fares by one-fourth to-day confused the London public who had forgotten an announcement of plans to put them into effect.

Long queues formed at subway ticket sellers windows as the people had to fumble for extra half-pennies and pennies, and bus conductors had to explain over and over again the increase.

The morning newspapers had buried the story under an avalanche of winter crisis news.—United Press.

Trading drifted listlessly after a weak opening. Prices firmed slightly toward the close, but failed to recover early losses. Offerings exceeded demand in all sections. Gold mines relaxed after a firm start. Newspaper issues dipped one to three shillings. Oils were dull and foreign bonds very quiet.

There was no panic, however, and the reaction failed to bear out pre-opening gloom in some quarters, including the Financial Times. Traders indicated a desire to wait for full results of the blackout of more than half of Britain's industries before accepting fully the leading financial paper's picture of "a new Dunkirk".

There was some speculation in financial quarters that the expected loss of production may have a serious effect on the national budget due in April.

Other financial quarters expressed doubt of any immediate effect—or any at all unless the stoppages prolonged on the sterling exchange rate now pegged at U.S. \$4.03.

"Presumably we'll have to dip into the American loan credit more rapidly, to replace the dollars we would not be making on exports" one source said, but noted this probably would not occur for several weeks.—Associated Press.

## ELECTIONS IN RUSSIA

Moscow, Feb. 10.

In seven of Russia's 16 republics the people, all in a holiday mood despite the bitter cold weather, voted yesterday for members to the Supreme Soviets.

Marshal Stalin was elected to the parliament of the Russian Republic for Moscow working district.

Elections were held also in Ukraine, White Russia, Lithuania, Azerbaijan, Georgia and Armenia.—United Press.

Stalin Votes

Moscow, Feb. 11. First returns from yesterday's elections indicated that more than 98 percent of the electorate voted for Supreme Soviet deputies in seven of Russia's republics and in 16 autonomous republics. Some predicted that a full count would show a 99-5/10 percent vote.

Stalin, a candidate in all seven Union republics, and Foreign Minister Molotov were shown casting their ballots in front page photographs in the Soviet press. Millions of other voters braved winter's coldest weather to vote. Newspapers told how ballot boxes were even taken into delivery homes so mothers who had just given birth to children might ballot.—Associated Press.

## Authorities Seize Paintings

Washington, Feb. 10.

The Attorney General, Mr. Tom Clark, announced that three paintings, including the US\$140,000 Rembrandt self portrait, had been seized by the government at Dayton, Ohio, where they were on exhibit at the Dayton Art Institute. Seizure was ordered under the Trading with the Enemy Act.

The announcement said the paintings had been stolen from the Weimar Museum in Weimar, Thuringia in 1922. Mr. Clark said the paintings were later sold to two German seamen, who brought them to New York in 1934. He said a Dayton resident, who was not identified, purchased them from the seamen, knowing they were stolen.

The Justice Department said the paintings would be sent to New York, where they would be put up for public sale in about 60 days.—United Press.

## BANTAMWEIGHT TITLE BOUT

Manchester, Feb. 10.

Johnny King of Manchester, British bantamweight champion, and Jack Patterson of Glasgow, Empire title holder, will meet here to-night over 15 rounds. Their respective titles will be at stake.

At the weighing-in this afternoon, King was eight stones, five pounds and nine ounces and Patterson eight stones and six pounds.—Reuter.

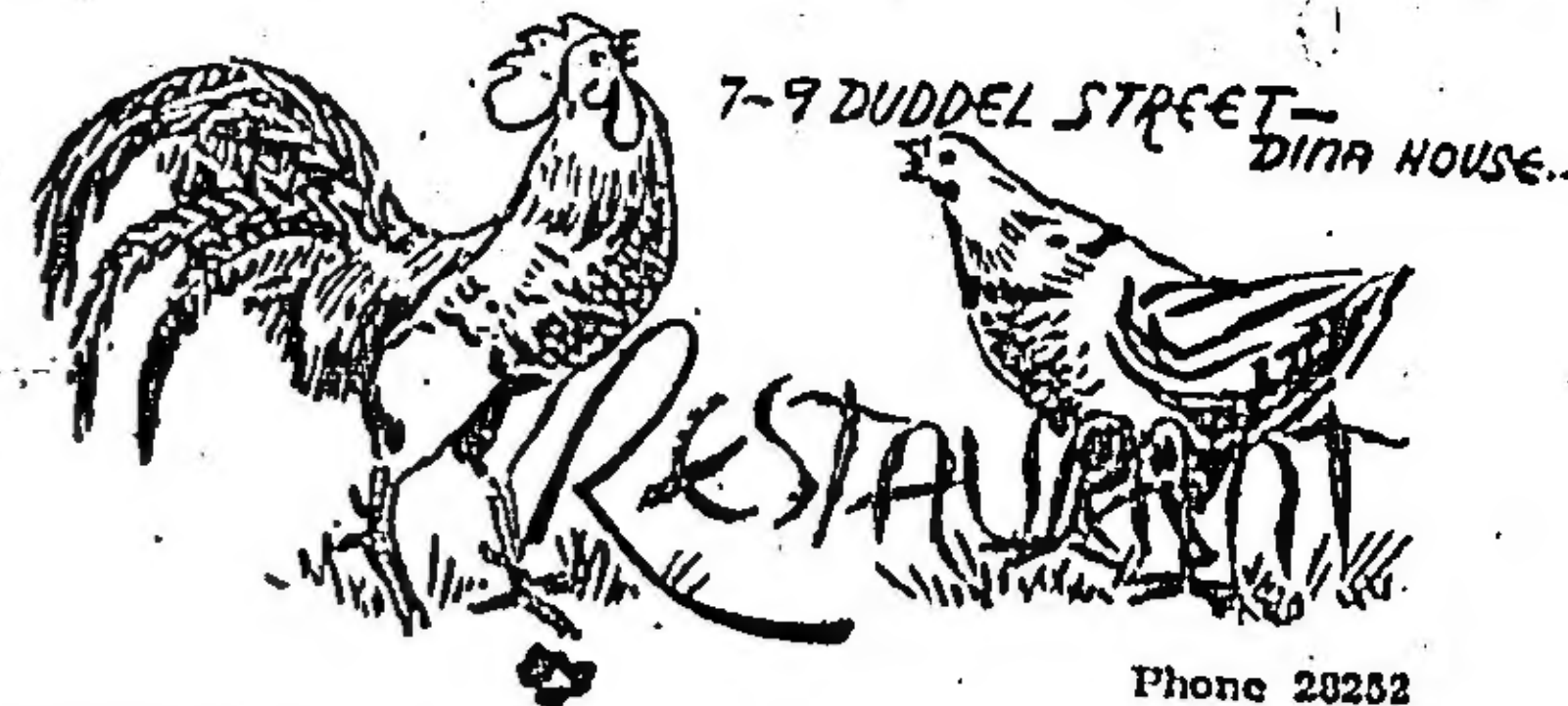
## PATERSON WINS

Manchester, Feb. 10.

Jockie Paterson, Empire bantamweight champion, beat Johnny King, British bantamweight champion, in the seventh round of a fight scheduled for 15 rounds, the referee stopping the fight.

After the fight the referee stated that King had been counted out. Actually, King appeared to be on his feet at the count of ten, but in view of the referee's statement, the victory stands as a knockout for Paterson.—Reuter.

DINE AT



## Extension Of Soccer Season Not Unlikely

London, Feb. 10.

With the Football League programme facing its greatest congestion owing to postponed matches, extension of the season may be granted.

The season is due to end on May 3. Eighteen matches were snowed off last Saturday, while another six have had to be further postponed this week while four Cup ties are being settled. The total arrears amount to more than 50 League games.

The draw for the sixth round of the F. A. Cup, to be played on March 1, favours First Division clubs and there is the possibility that not a single Second Division side will be represented in the semi-finals.

Last season's final at London's sole representatives, Charlton Athletic, have again been favoured with a home tie, meeting the winners of the postponed Sheffield Wednesday-Preston fifth round match.

Sheffield United, whose splendid victories over the Wolves and Stoke City, have made them favourites and they should get into the last four at the expense either of Newcastle or Leicester. The United have not conceded a goal in the present competition.

As in the three previous rounds, Middlesbrough have avoided First Division opposition. Provided they win their replay with Nottingham Forest they will have League Cup victories in either Luton or Burnley. Only in one instance is the tie definitely settled, Liverpool, who knocked out the Cup holders Derby on Saturday, being at home to Birmingham.—Reuter.

## THREE TERRORISTS TO HANG

(Continued from Page 1)

solves unable to call upon the Jewish community engaged as it is in its struggle for its rights and freedom, to accede to the Government's request."

The Jewish Agency Executive, "after careful consideration," to-night replied to the letter from Sir Henry Gurney of February 3, in which he asked responsible Jewish bodies to call on the Jewish community "to lend their aid to the Government for co-operating with the police and armed forces in locating and bringing to justice members of terrorist circles."

"The Executive is fully alive to the dangers threatened by the Jewish people from the growth of terrorist movement in Palestine," the reply states.

"It came, therefore, as a painful surprise to the Executive at the very time when discussions were proceeding between the British Government and representatives of the Jewish Agency concerning a satisfactory settlement that the Government of Palestine should have precipitated the issue by addressing to the Jewish Agency a communication which could not but cause grave concern and may lead to a further deterioration of the situation."

The King of Transjordan is today the guest of honour at a luncheon given in Jerusalem by General Sir Evelyn Barker, Commanding British Troops in Palestine.

guard from the King's own Arab Legion gave the Royal salute as the 65-year-old monarch drove into General Barker's strongly guarded residence in the Jewish residential area of Tel-Aviv.—Reuter.

## SIGNING OF TREATIES

(Continued from Page 1)

which the delegates sat while awaiting their turn to sign and on the small Louis XV table in the "Peace" room upon which the five treaties in turn were placed for signing.

After the opening phase with the Italian signature at 10 a.m. GMT, the procedure began to pull and by the time of the signing of the Finnish treaty, delegates and the large crowd of journalists appeared thoroughly bored. The delegates following the signature of each treaty returned to their respective headquarters and returned with the same fanfare about an hour later to repeat the same procedure.—Reuter.

## ENGLAND CHANGES HER RUGBY XV

London, Feb. 10.

After their heavy defeat from Ireland, England last Saturday made five changes for the Rugby Union international match with France at Twickenham on February 22.

The team is: A. Gray, R. H. Guest, J. Heaton, N. O. Bennett, C. B. Holmes, N. M. Hall, J. O. Newton-Thompson, H. Walker, A. P. Henderson, G. A. Velly, J. George, J. Mycock, M. R. Steele-Rodger, K. H. Weighill and D. F. White.—Reuter.

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## Home-Run Ace To Retire

New York, Feb. 10.

Hank Greenberg, whose 44 home runs last season led the major leagues, announced to-day he may quit playing baseball because he does not want to "start anew in a new environment."

Although the formal statement he issued said only that he was "considering retiring," sports writers here are unanimous in interpreting his action as equivalent to retiring.

Greenberg was recently sold from Detroit Tigers to Pittsburgh Pirates, and Pirates' President Frank McInnes said the deal stands no matter what Greenberg does. Both Greenberg and McInnes, in separate statements issued at New York and Pittsburgh, said money does not enter into the question. Greenberg made it plain that if he should ever decide to re-enter baseball in an active capacity it would only be with the Pirates.

McInnes gave no indication that he would try to recover the purchase price—estimated at \$50,000. Hank said he had no idea what would become of the money the Pirates paid.

The Pirates had offered Greenberg a salary of \$60,000 annually.—United Press.

## OUTWARD MAILS

Unless otherwise stated, Registered Articles and Parcel Posts close 30 minutes earlier than the time stated below.  
Tuesday, February 11

Almali: Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Sydney, Auckland, London, 10.30 a.m.  
Canton, Lanchow, Kunming, 3.30 p.m.  
Amoy, Shanghai, Nanking, Hankow, Tientsin, Peking, 3.30 p.m.  
Seamail: Swatow, 10 a.m. and noon.  
Manila, Sandakan, Australia, (via Sydney), 3 p.m.  
Shanghai, 3 p.m.  
Macao, Tientsin, Shekai, 3 p.m.  
Swatow, Saigon, 3 p.m.  
Canton, 4 p.m.

Wednesday, February 12  
Almali: Rangoon, Calcutta, Delhi, Johannesburg, Cairo, 3.30 p.m.  
Shanghai, 3.30 p.m.  
Seamail: Rabaul, Australia (via Sydney) 10 p.m.  
Bangkok, 10 a.m. and 2 p.m.  
Haiphong, 10 a.m.  
Swatow, noon.  
Macao, Sourabaya, Batavia, noon.  
Straits, 2 p.m.  
Macao, Tientsin, Shekai, 3 p.m.  
Kongmoon, 4 p.m.  
Canton, 4 p.m.

Thursday, February 13  
Almali: Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Sydney, Auckland, London, 10.30 a.m.  
Canton, Shanghai, Nanking, Hankow, Tientsin, Peking, 3.30 p.m.  
Seamail: Formosa, Shanghai, 10 a.m.  
Swatow, 1 p.m.  
Manila, Honolulu, USA, Central and South America, Canada, (via San Francisco) 1 p.m.  
Amoy, 2 p.m.  
Macao, Tientsin, Shekai, 3 p.m.  
Kongmoon, 4 p.m.  
Canton, 4 p.m.

## TO-DAY'S BROADCASTS

22W on 645 kc from 12.30 to 2 p.m., and 630 to 11 p.m., and also on 552 mc in the 31 metre band from 12.30 to 1.10, 630 to 720 and 9 to 11 p.m.

630, "Tune of Not-So-Long-Ago", 7. London Relay: World News, 7.10. London Relay: Home News, 7.15. Studio: Scarlati recital by Michael Roder (Piano), 7.35. Symphony by the London Philharmonic Orchestra, 8.10. London Relay: Concert by the London Philharmonic Orchestra, 8.10. With Ivor Novello, 9. London Relay: News, 9.10. Studio: Magazine, 9.15. London Relay: Concert by the London Philharmonic Orchestra, 10.15. "Cabaret"—Dance, Music and Variety, 11. Close down.

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